

では休耕田や周囲の浅い溝で観察されたほか、浮き島状になった立地からの報告もある（早坂ほか 2008）。以上のことからミチノクホタルイは低層湿原の攪乱地を主な生育立地とする植物であると考えられる。これに対してミチノクホタルイに形態的に類似したミヤマホタルイは、両種が生育する尾瀬ヶ原や鳥海山では高層湿原の池塘を主な生育立地とし、攪乱地に生育する場合も工事やせき止めにより生じた湛水立地であり、同じ湿原内に両種が生育する場合、両種はすみわけていた。

Schoenoplectus orthorhizomatus (Kats. Arai & Miyam.) Hayas. & H. Ohashi

Voucher specimens: Japan. Honshu. Gunma Pref.: Ozegahara, Senaka-aburi-tashiro, 10 Aug. 2008, T. Ohmori & al. 6715; Ozegahara, Yamanohana-tashiro, 23 Aug. 2009, T. Ohmori & al. 7361; Ozegahara, Kamitashiro, 22 Aug. 2009, T. Ohmori & al. 7319; Mt. Hotaka-yama, 26 Aug. 2009, T. Ohmori 7373. Nagano/ Niigata Pref.: Madarao Highland, 11 Oct. 2009, T. Ohmori 7444.

All specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of Gunma Museum of Natural History.

福島大学の黒沢高秀氏には、草稿を校閲していただくとともに本種の分布や生態に関する有益な情報をいただいた。福井県越前町立福井総合植物園の早坂英介氏には草稿を校閲していただいた。本研究のうち尾瀬に関する部分は群馬県尾瀬保全推進室が行う尾瀬保護専門委員調査の一部として行われたものである。武尊山での調査・採取については利根沼田森林管理署、斑尾高原での調査・採取については斑尾高原観光協会の許可をいただいた。ここに示した方々には感謝の意を表する。

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Anant KUMAR^{a,*}, S. C. SRIVASTAVA^b and Vinay RANJAN^c: **Lectotypification of *Gentiana pluviarum* W. W. Sm. (*Gentianaceae*)**

Gentiana pluviarum W. W. Sm. (リンドウ科) のレクトタイプ選定 (A. クマール^{a,*}, S. C. スリヴァスタヴァ^b, V. ランジャン^c)

Summary: Lectotype is designated for *Gentiana pluviarum* W.W. Sm. (*Gentianaceae*). The choice of lectotype is discussed and photograph is provided.

***Gentiana pluviarum* W. W. Sm.** in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, n. s., 7(3): 77, tab. I: iv–vi (1911).

Lectotype (designated here): INDIA. Sikkim, Changu, 13000 ft., 16 July 1910, Smith

3527 (CAL !, K–iso !). [Fig. 1]

Gentiana pluviarum was described by Smith (1911) on the basis of his own collections (Smith 3527, 3662, 3907) from Sikkim and stated that types are deposited at ‘Herbarium Horti Botanici Regalis Calcuttensis’ (CAL) and ‘Herbarium Botanici Regalis Kewensis’ (K) in the protologue. All the cited specimens are



Fig. 1. Lectotype of *Gentiana pluviarum* W. W. Sm. (Smith 3527, CAL 302799).

housed at CAL. We received an image of Smith 3527 from K. Other cited specimens could not be located at K, E or P.

Because all the materials cited in the protologue are considered as syntypes *vide* Art. 9.2 (McNeill et al. 2006) and also qualify as original materials *vide* Art. 9.2 note 2 (McNeill et al. 2006). We have examined all the specimens of Smith 3527, 3662, 3907 at CAL and the image of Smith 3527 from K in detail and found that all are perfectly matching with the description given in the protologue. Moreover, all the specimens were studied by him and might have been distributed to different herbaria from India (Stafleu and Cowan 1985) as all the specimens at CAL and K bear the similar inscription of his own handwriting.

It is evident that all the materials housed at CAL and a specimen at K are alike in annotations and thus we select a well-preserved specimen housed at CAL (Smith 3527) as the lectotype.

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シッキムヒマラヤ産のリンドウ科植物 *Gentiana pluviarum* W. W. Sm. のレクトタイプ選定を行い、その手順の当否を論議し、レクトタイプの画像を提示した。

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Okihito YANO^a, Hiroshi IKEDA^{a,*}, Colin A. PENDRY^b and Keshab R. RAJBHANDARI^c: **Cytological Studies on *Cyperaceae* in the Nepal Himalaya II. Chromosome Counts of Four Species Collected from Far West Nepal**

ネパールヒマラヤ産カヤツリグサ科植物の細胞学的研究 II. 極西ネパールより採集した4種の染色体数 (矢野興一^a, 池田 博^{a,*}, C. A. ペンドリー^b, K. R. ラジバンダリ^c)

Summary: Chromosome numbers of four species of *Cyperaceae* collected from Far West Nepal are presented. The chromosome number for *Carex*

*gracilent*a Boott ex Boeck. (2n = 52) is reported for the first time. Our finding of 2n = 46 for *C. longipes* D. Don differs from previous reports. It seems that